URBAN DISTRICT OF MATILICK.

ANNUAL REPORT.



- of the -

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SYDNEY S. PROCTOR, M.D., D.P.H.

for the year

1943

URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Sydney S. Proctor, M.D. D.P.H.

To the Chairman and Members of the Matlock Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I present herewith my Annual Report for the year 1943, which is generally curtailed in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Health.

The birth Rate shows a marked increase while the Infant Mortality rate once again shows a decrease

There is a slight increase in the crude Death Rate but this still remains at a satisfactory low level.

STATISTICS.

	1942	1943
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	15.94	17.51
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (live & still) births	24.91	30.3
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	11.99	12.56
Infant Mortality Rates:-		
All Infants per 1,000 live births	47.44	30.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	48.58	28.47
Illegitimato Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births,	37.03	62.5
Number of deaths as a consequence of childbirth		1

WATER SUPPLY.

Owing to the exceptionally low rain-fall during this and previous years underground resources were scriously affected throughout the country.

While no actual shortage occurred within the Council's area measures had to be taken to conserve supplies and supplementary sources utilized. That there was no actual shortage was only due to the unremitting care and work of the water department.

The Darley Dale system became taxed to the utmost of its capacity. This was due to the industrial load imposed, plus additional population requirements. The difficult period was only tided over by the use of a supplementary supply which necessitated increased Chlerination. Residual Chlerine values were very satisfactory. It is worthy of note that even when difficulty was being experienced water was running to waste at night from Sydnope Springs because of lack of storage.

The Wolds supply at Matlock had to cope with greatly increased consumption owing to the great influx of additional population not only in Matlock but also in Matlock Bath and Cromford. To cope with the demands another supplementary supply was brought into use. Chlorination was used but the residual Chlorine values were not always too satisfactory and it is undesirable that this extra source should be called upon except in the most serious emergency.

Stand tap supplies still exist at Tansley, Riber and Bonsall. In the case of Tansley there is no reason why these should not be done away with, when supplies and labour are available for the few house connections still necessary.

Of the numerous sources supplying the district only those at Bonsall and Rowsley Woods are alkaline or neutral. All other sources are from the gritstene formation and show varying degrees of acidity. Most are lead solvent to a certain degree, but in only three is the water treated by filtration over limestone beds.

There is an urgent need for future large scale improvements both as

regards quantity, storage and quality.

At Darley Dale the position will be eased by the present development of Black Brook Springs but far greater storage is needed together with satisfactory treatment for plumbo-solvency.

At Upper Wolds there is need for exploitation of the existing spring

and this water should receive treatment for plumbo-solvency.

Cromford supplies are insufficient in yeild but exploitation of the existing High Feak Springs together with a pumping station and rising main to Willow Well reservoir would go a long way towards easing the position. Here again treatment for acidity is necessary.

At Bonsall the bore-hole has been a complete failure and an entirely new source of supply will have to be found since the existing sources are insufficient, subject to pollution and of a marked degree of hardness.

Riber should be supplied from Sunnyside spring at Tansley by means of a new main from the spring to a pumping station at Starkholmes.

SEWERAGE.

No fresh developments of importance took place. .

HOUSING.

As is to be expected the position steadily deteriorates. The immediate post war building is not intended to replace condemned houses and I therefore feel the position might be eased if an immediate start could be made on reconditioning suitable houses. The two main obstacles will be to find alternate accommodation while the reconditioning is being carried out, and the labour for the actual work.

The former of these difficulties could be met by the provision of some temperary houses.

MILK.

Machinery now exists for the better co-operation of Authorities concerned in the supervision of milk supplies.

In regard to purity of supplies, general cleanliness in production and handling, the tend is undoubtedly downwards. Wartime conditions are almost entirely responsible for this. Blackout conditions have created many difficulties: shortage of labour combined with increased demand for supplies: the virtual standstill in respect of repairs and improvements, and difficulties in transport.

The problem of improving the quality of milk production is one of the most important post war issues which farmers will have to face, but without alteration in the legislation there is unlikely to be any general raising of the standard. The question of registration of dairy farmers and a standard for ordinary undesignated milk are two matters calling for immediate action.

SCABIES ORDER, 1941

Under the powers conformed by the above Order, 49 persons received domiciliary treatment.

Two treatments were given to each patient with an interval of a week between.

There were no return cases.

MEAT INSPECTION UNDER THE CONTROL SCHEME.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

by the Meat Inspectors of the Matlock and Bakewell Urban and Bakewell Rural District Councils.

				3	
	. CAT	TLL	CALVES	SHELP &	PIGS
	1942	1943	and the state of t	LAMBS.	
Number Inspected	2,494	2,198	70	5475	99
-11 diseases except Tuberculosis:-					
Whole carcases condemned.	56	53	21	36	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	230	288	6	. ? 47	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T	11.46	15.5	- 38.5	1.51	*11.1
Tuborculosis only:-	held is normalistant distribution political region (generalized and security and se		Tille marendam illebil till till blad flytterformer before freder flytterformer blad till blad till blad til	American (III) American managamentakan sebagai antahan sebagai mendapan	almatengkumum-nguunkgkugghab
Whole carcases condemned.	1150	115	5	0	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	376	518	ıl	0	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	19.68	28.8	8.57	0	5.05
				•	

MEAT INSPECTION.

Inspection takes place at the Contral Slaughter Houses, Bakewell and is shared by the Inspectors from Matlock and Bakewell Urban Districts and from Bakewell Rural District.

There is a very marked increase in the percentage of carcases affected with Tuberculosis - 28.8% as against 19.68%. The largest increase is among animals classed as "casual". The percentage of cattle affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis also shows an increase from 11.46% 5.5%.

In considering these increases several factors have to be taken into account. These were discussed in my Annual Report of 1942. I have no hesitation in asserting that some of this diseased meat would not have been inspected had there not been a Central Slaughter House.

It is my earnest hope that after the war it may be possible to continue central slaughtering and to build an up to date slaughter house.

AMNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

MATLOCK URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT, 1943.

Name of Inspector - J. D. Evans.

Area of District 16,598 acres. Estimated No. of houses 5,029. New Houses erected 1943 - (a) By Local Authority - Nil. (b) By Private Enterprise - Nil.

	Ins mad San	le by Litary	ons		Number of Notice Served	s : d		Number of Nuisances Abated with or without
**	I 118	pec co	T	- 441401	mal	negar		notice.
CLOSATS AND ASHPITS -						•	9 17	
Defective Privies, Pail Closets		·C):	. 0 , 0		* 4 *	0	•	0
& Ashpits (Not for Conversion)	• • •		• •	FIA				2 7
Conversion of Privies into W.C.s Conversion of Pail Closets into W	7 (1)		• •		• • •		• • •	
Conversion of Frivies into Pail	, 0 , 5		• •		• • •	7.7	• • •	U
Closets)	20		. 5		0		5
Pofuctive Water Closets.	• • •	2		0		0		
Provision of Additional Water	• • •	w	• •	• ~	• • •	O	• • •	4
Closets.		0		. 0		0		0
Provision of Portable Ashbins.	• • `•		• •			Ö	• • •	
Dirty Closets.	• • •	0		^	• • •	Ö	• • •	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							• • •	
PEATUAGE								
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe.	• • •	0	• •	. 0	• • •	0		0
Pofective Waste Pipe, Traps,	ζ.	,						
Inlets & Drains.	• • •	40	• •	. 7	• • •	0		7
Drains obstructed.		29	• •	. 29	0, 0	0	• 0 •	29
OTHER DEFECTS.								
Paving of Courts and Yards.		0	• 0	. 0		0		0
Roofs, Eaves-Spouts & Down Spouts		.10	0 0	10		0		0
Sinks.		0			• • •	0		0
Insufficient Ventilation		0		. 0		0		0
Windows.		O		. 0		0		·O
Dampness.	0 0 0	0		. 0	0 • •	0		0
Water in Cellars		0	• •	. 0	a 0 0	. 0		Q
Water Supply.		0		. (0		0
Overcrowding.		4		. 0		0 .		Q
Foul Condition of Houses.	• • •	0	• •	. 0	• • •	0		0
Offensive Accumulations	• • •	1	• •	• • 1		0		1
Animals improperly kept.	• • •	0	• •	. 0	• * •	0	• • •	0
Pigsties.	• • •	0	• •	. 0		0	• • •	0
Smoke Nuisances.		2	•	. 1	• • •	0	• • •	0
Jrinals ,	0 8 8	14	• •	• 0	• • •	0	• • •	4
Nuisances not specified above.	• • •	0	• •	. 0	• • •	0	• • •	0
Total.	• • •	271	• •	. 86		11	• • •	85
	T.T.	C CY		Thomas	tions T	Jotica	2	Nuisances

		o. on egister		specti mado	lons	Notice Serve		Nuisances abated with or without notice.		
Dairies, Cowsheds & Mill shops.		3 23		74	• • •	0	• • •	0		
Bakehouses.		23		20		0		0		
Slaughter Houses.	0 0 0	19		0	• 0 0	0		0		
Offensive Trades.	• • •	0		0	0 • •	0		0		
Common Lodging-houses.		O		0	• • •	0	• • •	0		
Total	• • •	. 365	• • •	94		0	• • •	0		

PREVALENCE OF INFLICTIOUS DISEASES. DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

		1940		1941	• • •	1942	• • •	1943	
Cm-37-no-		^						-	,
Smallpox	• • •	0	• • •	0	• • •	0	• • •	C	
Scarlet Fever	* * *	20	• • •	11	* * *	27	• • •	69	
Diphtheria	• • •	8	• • •	6		3	• • •	3	
Pneumonia	• • •	3	• • •	11	• • •	5	• • •	8	
Enteric Fever (including									
para-typhoic	a)	0	• • •	3		0	• • •	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia.		0		15	• • •	18	• • •	25	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.		0	• • •	2	. • •	0		0	
Erysipolas	• • •	2	• • 0	1	0 • •	0	• • •	3	
Poliomyelitis		9		0		0	• • •	0	
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	• • •	4		5	• • •	3.	• • •	4	
Tuberculosis. (all forms)		19		20	• • •	20	• • •	18	
T T									
	• • 6	0	• • •	1	0 0 0	0	• • •	0	
Whooping Cough	• • •	22		47	• • •	3	• • •	25	
Measles		144		60	• • •	9		19.5	

Included in the above figures are the following Non-Civilian Cases:-

- 3. Cerebro Spinal Fever. . 2. Scarlet Fever.
- 2. Diphthoria.
- 2. Pneumonia.
- 2. Erysipolas.
- 1. Dysentery.
- 1. Whooping Cough.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISLASES.

Scarlet Fover.

There was an increase in the number of notifications - 69 as against 37. The disease was invariably of a mild character and there were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

Once again the incidence of Diphtheria was remarkably low. There were no deaths.

Immunisation clinics were continued throughout the year but attendances were disappointing particularly in the vitally important age group of 1 - 5 years.

Measles. There was no severe outbreak and there were no deaths.

Influenza.

Although not a notifiable disease there was other evidence of a severe epedemic. Tyelva deaths were attributable to this disease.

NO. OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE FOR 1943, IN AGE GROUPS.

					-									I
Discase.	Under 1 yr.	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45_	60-	Fotal	Hosp
Scarlet Fever.		2	-	3	12	34	11	3	3		1		69	51
Diphtheria.	-	-	rr tough		-	-	4 · · ·	1	1		1.	- -	3	3
Bara-typhoid Fever.		-			· _	**	. –	1	<u>-:</u> '	- '	-	-	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia.			-	• =	(. –	2	23 .	·	e Ofes	16.19	25	23
Pneumonia.	-	-	-		-	2	. 1	1	1		1	2	8	2
Ervsipelas.	·		-			-	-	-	1.	j	104	1	3	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever,		-	-	± 1	ud)	••	; `	l	3		-	-	4	4
Dysenterv.	- , .	•	est	u.e	-	~	, ·	·	1	. ļ.	-	-	1	1
Muasles.	5 .	5	13	20	16	97	32	4	2	-	1	***	195	2
Whooping Cough.	1 -	.4	2	4	2	8	3	-	1	-		, pro-1	25	0
Tuborculosis. Pulmonary.	_ "	-		-	-	vites	-	-	4.	5	3		12	9
Tuberculosis. Non-Pulm.	-	_		-	-	2	3	÷Ş	1		-		6	2

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows age, sex distribution and deaths from Tuberculosis, during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Now cases and Mortality during 1943.

		New C	ases.	обът дополня попол с тольного наибвення чугуна		Morta	lity.	
Age poriod	Respin	atory	No: Respi:		Rospi	atorv	Non- Respira	
	М.	F.	lvı.	F.	M.	F.	M *	F.
0 - 1 - 5 - 16 - 25 - 35 -	3 2	- - 1 2	. 1 3 1 1	1 1 2 1 1 1	- - - -	2		· _
45 = 55 - 65 upwards.	2 -	- 1 -		ener Buth Mel-		ī	- - 1	
	7	5	3	3	2	.3	1	4

Of the 6 deaths 4 had been notified before 1943

I have the homour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Bath Street, Bakewell.

Medical Ufficer of Health.

20th February, 1945